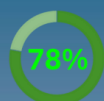


Use of Antimicrobials and Vaccines for Bovine Respiratory Disease in Canadian Beef Herds

In 2020, 146 cow-calf herds from across Canada reported antimicrobial usage (AMU)¹.
 In 2020, vaccine usage was studied in the same herds. Median size of herds was approximately 130 cows².

Respiratory Disease is a Major Reason for AMU in Canadian Beef Cattle



78% of herds used AMs in nursing calves. < 5% of calves were treated for respiratory disease in 64% of herds.



17% of herds used AMs in cows. < 5% of cows were treated for respiratory disease in 99% of herds.



6% of herds used AMs in bulls. < 5% of bulls were treated for respiratory disease in 99% of herds.

AMU in Nursing Calves:

Florfenicol (60% of herds)
 Oxytetracycline (12%)
 Macrolides (Tulathromycin 20%,
 Tilmicosin 10%)

AMU in Cows

Florfenicol (10% of herds)
 Macrolides (Tulathromycin 2.1%,
 Tilmicosin 2.7%)

Respiratory Viral Vaccines

	BVDV	IBR & PI-3	BRSV
Nursing Calves	78%	92%	92%
Cows	92%	92%	92%
Bulls	75%	75%	75%

Respiratory Bacterial Vaccines

	<i>Mannheimia haemolytica</i> *	<i>Pasteurella multocida</i>	<i>Histophilus somni</i>
Nursing Calves	56%	18%	40%
Cows	4%	0%	18%
Bulls	8%	2%	16%

Conclusions

Respiratory disease is the leading cause of AMU in calves, with florfenicol the most frequently used AM. Given the devastating impact of IBR and BVDV in a naive herd, more herds should be vaccinating for these viruses, with particular attention to herd bulls.

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